

Want Ads in The  
Times-Dispatch  
Bring Results.

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RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1914.

WEATHER TO-DAY—CLOUDY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## CITY WILL REFUTE SLANDERS REARED BY BALTIMORE

Will Issue Statement  
Nailing Twisted Statis-  
tics and Arguments.

## FIGHT ON RESERVE BANK GROWS WARM

Maryland Metropolis Launches  
Poll of Banks in Fifth District  
in Effort to Bolster Its Cause.  
No Apprehension Felt  
Here as to Outcome  
of Canvass.

Silent for more than three weeks under Baltimore's vindictive accusation that Richmond was made the seat of the reserve bank of the Fifth District for political reasons, and not because of its superior advantages, local bankers and business men met yesterday afternoon in the Business Men's Club to voice their protest against the misrepresentations of this city that have been given publicity by the newspapers of the Maryland metropolis.

The business men were summoned on short notice, and a dozen or more gathered in the Red Room of the club to discuss Richmond's grievances. Clippings were produced from papers in Baltimore and from reputable financial journals of New York City, containing gross inaccuracies in tables purporting to show the comparative importance of banking and industry. In the case of the New York papers the news articles bore Baltimore date lines, showing their origin in that city.

To Refute Misrepresentations.

Speaker after speaker, although reiterating the opinion that much of the injustice done this city by garbled figures and specious arguments in the editorial columns of hostile publications is attributed to a lack of familiarity with the facts, impressed upon the gathering the duty of Richmond to make immediate refutation of the more palpable errors to which anti-Richmond newspapers have given space. It was a duty, they said, that the city owed to the large majority of the banks in the Fifth District that unreservedly supported Richmond in the preliminary campaign.

In accordance with these expressions the meeting voted, upon a motion offered by Edmund Strudwick, to request the executive committee of the local regional reserve bank organization, to prepare a statement nailing the twisted figures and fallacious arguments that disappointed Baltimore has sponsored in her bitter campaign to secure a revision of the reserve city program.

President E. L. Benish, of the Richmond Trust and Savings Company, who was chosen temporary chairman of yesterday's meeting, was directed, under Mr. Strudwick's motion, to appoint a subcommittee to communicate the meeting's recommendations to the regional bank executive committee, of which O. J. Sands, president of the American National Bank, is chairman. Members of the executive committee who were present warmly endorsed the idea.

Send Statement to Banks.

The statement will be prepared in the next day or two and will be submitted to the full membership of the executive committee for its approval. The committee will decide at its ratification meeting upon the best method of placing the statement before the member banks of the Fifth Reserve District. A copy of the statement, accompanied by a letter explaining the reasons that prompted it, will probably be sent to each bank.

Particular indignation was expressed at yesterday's meeting at the allegation, born, it appears, in Baltimore, and repeated with that city's approval in other quarters, that where no particular love is felt for the present administration, that the reserve bank was placed in Richmond through the influence of Controller of the Currency John Skilton Williams.

"Such an assertion is a reflection upon the character and integrity of Mr. Williams and upon the two other men who served with him on the organization committee," said Edmund Strudwick, president of the Atlantic Life Insurance Company. "It virtually charges Mr. Williams with playing politics to favor his own city and carries with it the implication that the other two members of the committee permitted themselves to be induced improperly. These statements should reach to our strongest public condemnation."

Baltimore Taking Poll.

George J. Seay, who prepared the brief that was laid by this city before the organization committee in Washington, read a letter which has been sent by the Baltimore regional reserve bank committee to the banks in the Fifth District. The same letter has been received by the National State and City Bank, of this city, and other local banking institutions. It reads as follows:

"We are writing you on behalf of the committee of the citizens of Baltimore appointed to protest against the unfairness of the recent decision of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee in selecting Richmond as the seat of the Federal reserve bank for District No. 5. It is our opinion that you should disregard the questions of ordinary course of trade and other considerations enumerated in the act. If you have already signed your acceptance of the act, the law requires that you should make your subscription to the capital stock of the district bank within thirty days of the notification, that is, on or before May 7, 1914.

"Now, if you are in sympathy with the movement of the citizens of Baltimore, and believe that a reconsideration of the committee's action would increase the efficiency of the act itself, we respectfully suggest that in sending in your subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of District No. 5, you file with it a protest against the selection of Richmond as the seat of said bank, and we would request that you send a copy of such a protest to the secretary of this committee."

The letter is signed by Charles E. (Continued on Second Page.)

## VILLA WILL REFUSE TO BE DRAWN INTO FIGHT WITH U. S.

Visits Juarez to Show  
Friendly Attitude to  
American People.

## NOT CONSULTED IN CARRANZA NOTE

Rebel Leader Comes to Border  
Without Escort, and Brings  
100 Woven Rugs as Present  
for General Scott—Carranza's Agent Says Note Not  
Intended to Be Hostile.

El Paso, April 23.—General Francisco Villa, head of the rebel military forces, informed George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department, that he will decline to be dragged into a war with the United States, by anybody.

"Why," he smiled as he threw an arm about the broad shoulders of the government representative, "all Europe would laugh at us if we went to war with you. They would say that little drunkard Huerta has drawn them into a tangle at last."

Villa said he was not consulted in the drafting of the Carranza note transmitted to Secretary Bryan last night and which was regarded as somewhat hostile in tone.

Shows Friendly Attitude.

The rebel leader told Carothers, who reported the interview to the State Department to-night, that one of the chief reasons he came to Juarez was to show the American people that his attitude was friendly, and that he did not fear to trust himself on the border without a military escort behind him.

Carothers took supper with Villa and canvassed the situation thoroughly.

"Honest," said the rebel general between mouthfuls, "I hope the Americans bottle up Vera Cruz so tight they can't ever get water into it! Your admiral is doing something it would have taken us a long time to accomplish, if we could have accomplished it at all."

The general brought with him 100 woven rugs of the softest lumps' wool as a present for General Scott, who recently left Fort Bliss to become assistant chief of staff at Washington. Carothers promised to forward it, along with Villa's congratulations, to the recipient on his promotion.

Arrange for Cotton Shipments.

Villa said he had arranged with all foreigners, except Spaniards, to ship out their cotton from Torreon on paying a war tax, to which the foreigners had agreed. He said Spanish cotton was not included in the arrangement, having been confiscated. There are 75,000 bales there, valued at \$450,000.

Roberto V. Pesquera, Carranza's confidential agent here, insisted today that the note of his chief to Secretary Bryan was not hostile, but was intended as a basis for further negotiation, having been expecting a reply setting forth the views of the State Department.

The rebel position is that the American troops should be withdrawn from Mexican soil, Carranza recognized as de facto President, or at least as a belligerent, and the punishment of the individual Huerta and other individual offenders left to the rebels.

Carranza, if recognized, would not hesitate to apologize and disavow the acts of one whom he considers a traitor.

"I think his statement was fair and frank," said Pesquera, "and by no means a threat of war."

He was asked if the words used by Carranza, "will drag us into an unequal warfare with dignity, but which, until today, we desired to avoid," did not mean that Carranza at last did desire war.

"Not at all," he replied. "It couldn't mean that, because I know that my chief wants peace."

For a time it was thought the translation might be at fault and that Carranza's Spanish really meant "but to this very day we desire to avoid," but careful examination of the original showed that the translation was correct.

Pesquera said, as giving evidence of the peaceful intentions of the rebel government, that Carranza had refused a number of offers from Federal garrisons to join him if he would take the field against the United States.

"To all of these offers we have returned negative replies," said Pesquera. "We cannot join forces with Huerta for any purpose."

General Villa received reporters to-night and made guarded replies to a number of questions.

Asked if foreigners would be protected should the rebels be brought into a war against the United States, he replied:

"If, in an event which I hope will not come about, would take the opportunity of proving to the world that we are a civilized people, and capable of following all rules of civilized warfare. I would give perfect guarantees to all neutral foreigners, and am willing to vouch for this personally."

When asked whether he would join forces with Huerta in war against the United States, he said:

"As I have already stated, such an event is improbable, but to answer your question, I must state that I am a soldier, and am ready to follow (Continued on Second Page.)

## TROOPS MOVE TO REINFORCE NAVY AT VERA CRUZ; EMBARGO ON ARMS INTO MEXICO IS RESTORED



GENERAL PANCHE VILLA.

VICTORIANA HUERTA.

GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

## THREE MORE DEAD IN DAY'S FIGHTING

Admiral Badger Reports Further  
Fatalities and Twenty-  
Five Wounded.

## NO BUSINESS IN VERA CRUZ

Landing Party Occupies Entire  
City, and Outposts Stationed  
on Sand Hills.

## All Fighting Stopped

Washington, April 23.—Fighting in the city of Vera Cruz finally has stopped. Rear-Admiral Fletcher, by wireless, under date of 9 o'clock to-night, reported that desultory firing that had continued since the forces landed Tuesday had been silenced by a house-to-house search and disarming of all inhabitants.

Washington, April 23.—Admiral Badger to-night reported to the Navy Department that three more men had been killed and twenty-five wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz.

Secretary Daniels to-night gave the news in this statement:

"Admiral Badger reports to-night that he landed the battalion from the Minnesota, Michigan, South Carolina yesterday afternoon, and that the landing forces now ashore totals about 5,400 men. The Minnesota, Chester, Prairie and San Francisco are lying in the inner harbor.

"Admiral Badger reports that as a result of desultory firing, which continued about the city last night and this morning, three more American sailors were killed and about twenty-five wounded.

The landing party now occupies all the city, and outposts have been stationed on the sand hills in the rear, who have been engaged in constructing defensive works.

"Admiral Badger is in command on shore, is making every effort to induce Mexican municipal authorities to resume their duties and take up the administration of the city. He reports negotiations fairly successful.

No Business Transacted.

"All work in the city is still stopped, and no business is being transacted. The public service utilities have stopped because the employees refuse to run the essential risk to themselves of resuming employment."

"Very little food supply has been coming into the city, and it is thought that in a few days the question of feeding the people of the city will become paramount and that it is possible the United States will be called on to furnish food. The water supply is causing anxiety.

"The Mexican forces are disposed all along the railroad, and while Admiral Badger reports the rumor that they are preparing to attack, he adds that it is doubted that this is true and expresses his belief that any attack can be successfully resisted."

Secretary Daniels to-night said he had directed Admiral Badger to designate such ships as he thought best to act as a convoy for troops ordered to proceed from Galveston to Vera Cruz to co-operate with naval forces.

Those killed in today's fighting were: D. J. Jones, seaman; E. H. Frohkestein, ordinary seaman; and E. C. Fisher, ordinary seaman.

Today's wounded list included: Frank Phillips, drummer; George J. Soden, gunner's mate, second class; E. G. Wright, ordinary seaman; H. Fisher, ordinary seaman; L. H. Fayler, seaman; W. G. Kew, chief turret; R. E. Lee, ordinary seaman; Edward C. Walter, seaman; H. P. Nacowski, private; H. O. Jans, seaman; W. L. Hawk, boatswain's mate, first class; T. V. Biscuit, boatswain's mate, second class; J. L. Harris, seaman; P. A. Stevens, ensign; C. C. Wilcox, ordinary seaman; S. J. Everett, ordinary seaman; L. P. Bates, seaman.

Firing Ceases.

At midnight the Navy Department issued the following statement:

"Writing from Vera Cruz at 9 P. M. Thursday Rear-Admiral Fletcher reports that the desultory firing, which was still going on at the time he reported at 4 P. M., had been finally stopped by a house-to-house search and the disarming of the inhabitants. After issuing his proclamation, Admiral Fletcher had a long confer-

(Continued on Second Page.)



GENERAL MAAS, Federal Commander.



COMMODORE HILARIO MALPICA, Head of Mexico's Navy.

## EL PASO PREPARES TO RESIST ATTACK

Purchasers of Weapons Stand in  
Line as if Waiting for Tickets  
at Popular Show.

## BRITISH CITIZENS WARNED

Colonel Hatfield Moves to City  
Hall to Be in Direct  
Touch.

El Paso, Texas, April 23.—While this city was in a ferment of war talk and military preparations to-day the Mexican city of Juarez, across the river, witnessed the even tenor of its way, and even the arrival of General Villa from Torreon failed to excite the villagers.

In El Paso, H. C. Myles, British consul, carrying out the orders of his government, warned British citizens to get out of Mexico. The battalion of infantry which has been guarding the city was reinforced from the post by another battalion of the Twentieth, a squadron of Twelfth Cavalry, Battery C, of the Sixth Artillery and a machine gun platoon.

Colonel Hatfield established headquarters in the City Hall, on the roof of which military wireless tower was erected and telephone wires were strung by the signal corps to enable him to communicate completely with the subordinate in the field.

To-night the black muzzles of field guns, parked in the camp of the reinforcements in the Texas and Pacific Railroad reservation in East El Paso, were readied to point their shells into a foreign foe should one appear.

At hardware and gun stores to-day purchasers of weapons stood in line, as if waiting at a box office for tickets at some popular show. Three were Americans, for the edict went forth that none would be sold to Mexicans without a permit from the sheriff.

Early in the day, El Paso was excited by reports that four troop trains of more soldiers from Fort Bliss to this city, but the truth of the story was generally denied in a way that carried conviction.

## Last Chance

Seven days remain during  
which you can vote for the  
most popular school teacher in  
Richmond.

Remember that the \$500  
piano-player will be awarded  
by The Times-Dispatch to the  
most popular teacher.

Are you showing your appreciation for your instructor?

Are you cutting the coupons  
from The Times-Dispatch and  
voting them for your favorite  
teacher?

Remember that it is not too  
late to win.

The Times-Dispatch is printing  
of this time more than  
33,000 copies every day and  
on Sundays about 37,000  
copies.

Monroe 1

(Continued on Second Page.)

## STATE PREPARED TO CAMP TROOPS

After Conference Governor An-  
nounces That Mobilization  
Plans Are Ready.

## HOT CONTEST OVER CAMP

Six Available Sites Offered for  
Use of Militia on Short  
Notice.

Following lengthy conferences with delegations from Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and territory contiguous to Richmond, Governor Stuart announced yesterday afternoon that tentative arrangements for the encampment of the Virginia Volunteers for Mexican service have been completed. As far as is known, no site has been definitely chosen, but there are six possible locations, any one of which can be had on a moment's notice.

In response to the telegram from the War Department instructing him to make provisional arrangements for the mobilization of State troops, Adjutant-General Sale addressed the following telegram to the Adjutant-General of the United States yesterday afternoon:

"Suitable mobilization camp for Virginia troops has been secured, including water, sewerage, lights, as well as railroad transportation facilities. Arrangements for fuel and labor are being tentatively completed.

"SALE."

Adjutant-General of Virginia.

May Use Fair Grounds.

Early yesterday morning Governor Stuart called to his office Adjutant-General Sale, Lieutenant-Colonel John Lane, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alben Bates to confer over the mobilization plans. Rumors circulated to the effect that Richmond might lose the mobilization camp brought an early request for a hearing from the Chamber of Commerce. A delegation composed of the following men were received by the executive conference: W. T. Reed, president of the Chamber of Commerce; E. A. Dunlop, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Horace P. Smith, of the Manufacturers' Exhibit; G. K. Pollock, of the City Council; William Jenkins, Jr., George W. Rogers and H. L. Herwood, of Post A, Travelers' Protective Association; Mayor Ansley, Sam Cohen, of the State Fair Association; Beverly Randolph and W. H. Adams, president of the Board of Aldermen.

The Richmond delegation was able to offer two desirable sites for the location of the camp. Sam Cohen, representing the State Fair Association, told the governor that his association offered the State the unrestricted use of the State Fair Grounds, despite rumors to the contrary. It was pointed out that the Fair Grounds property possesses unusually desirable features as the site for the camp, including city water, sewerage, lights, telephones, railroad sidings, buildings and stables, and is included by a high fence.

Can Have Hunt Club Site.

Lech R. Dugg and J. T. Anderson, representing the executive committee of the State Fair Association offered the grounds to Colonel Potts on Wednesday night, and the proposition was wired to the War Department at once.

The Administrative Board, representing the city, which owns the Fair Grounds, also offered the grounds to the Governor yesterday for the camp. Through Colonel Potts, the Lewis

Forces Also Ordered to Border to  
Relieve Uneasiness Among Res-  
idents and as Precaution  
Against Hostile Military  
Operations.

AMERICAN LAND FORCES  
PUSH WAY THREE MILES  
INLAND TO BREASTWORKS

Military Movement Ordered Because of Pos-  
sible Necessity for March on Mexico City  
and to Strengthen Force at Port in Case  
General Maas Returns With Reinforce-  
ments to Renew Attack—Wilson Warns  
Carranza United States Will Deal With  
Huerta and Those Who Come to His Sup-  
port—Special Reserve Fleet Will Go to  
Atlantic Coast of Mexico—Brazil Chosen  
to Look After American Interests.

Washington, April 23.—United States troops moved to-night to reinforce the American navy at Vera Cruz, the embargo on arms into Mexico was formally restored, and troops were ordered to the Mexican border, primarily to relieve uneasiness among border residents, but also as a precaution against hostile military operations along the international line.

Secretary Garrison announced that a brigade of infantry and some artillery, under Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, had been ordered to embark on the four army transports at Galveston for Vera Cruz to support the expeditionary forces of marines and blue-jackets there. The chance that General Maas, the Federal general, might make a return attack on Vera Cruz with reinforcements, and the possible necessity of a forward movement toward Mexico City to protect fleeing Americans and the Vera Cruz Railroad, were the underlying reasons for the military movement.

The restoration of the embargo on arms was officially announced after the pronouncement of General Carranza, the Constitutional chief, that he regarded the seizure of Vera Cruz as a violation of Mexican sovereignty had been considered by the administration. While Mexican Constitutionalists here protested that Carranza's real attitude was friendly, the American government decided to take no chances and abruptly stopped the shipment of all arms into Mexico.

WILSON GIVES WARNING TO CARRANZA.

President Wilson earlier in the day had issued a statement, warning General Carranza, the Constitutional chief, that the United States was dealing now, and would continue to deal, with those whom Huerta commands, "and those who come to his support."

Both Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, and Senor Algara, the charge d'affaires of the Mexican embassy, have been given their passports. This is not regarded by the Washington government as presaging war, but a declaration of war by Huerta would not be unexpected.

The United States chose Brazil to look after its interests in Mexico. Where there are no Brazilian consuls, French consuls will act for the United States.

During the day a special reserve fleet, ranging from Dreadnoughts to tiny gunboats, was ordered to the Atlantic coast of Mexico.

No fighting of any consequence was reported from Vera Cruz, where the American land forces pushed their way three miles inland to some important breastworks to make their position secure. Rear-Admiral Fletcher and American Consul Canada were occupied most of the day in Vera Cruz handling hundreds of American refugees. British and German vessels took off more than 1,200 refugees at Tampico, and a general exodus of Americans from Mexican cities was reported.

The Senate passed the House bill appropriating \$500,000 to care for American refugees. Senator Borah declared in the debate that a condition of actual war existed between the United States and Mexico.

URGES THAT EMBARGO BE REPLACED.

Senators Lodge and Weeks urged that the embargo be replaced along the entire border.

Rear-Admiral Badger requested permission to capture all Mexican gunboats and vessels carrying troops or ammunition for the aid of the Mexicans around Vera Cruz.

These were the outstanding developments which came in dramatic sequence throughout a day of extreme tension. The national capital was nervous with excitement, while the diplomatic relations of the Huerta government and the United States were being finally severed, and the army and navy continued to put themselves on a war basis. Revelation of the purposes of Carranza and Huerta are being awaited before a complete military campaign is developed.

The United States intends to take no offensive steps for the present, preferring to hold Vera Cruz until the situation in Mexico City and elsewhere in the southern republic crystallizes.

There were frequent conferences between President Wilson and Secretaries Bryan, Garrison, Daniels, McAdoo and Lane during the day. To-night Secretary McAdoo and the other secretaries were at the White House discussing formal orders to custom officials to hold up shipments of arms, which eventuated later in a formal announcement of the embargo. Also it was believed that the subject of financing the military operations was considered.

The attitude of Carranza, as explained in his note showing that he regarded the invasion of Vera Cruz as a violation of Mexican sovereignty, was the first development which threw official Washington into an expectation of sensational developments. Possibility that the great body of Constitutional forces along the international boundary might take an offensive stand in the situation was everywhere discussed.

FRIENDLY TO MEXICAN PEOPLE.

President Wilson and his Cabinet officers studied Carranza's note, and within a few hours a statement was issued by the President, reiterating the purposes of the American government as

(Continued on Third Page.)